

CONFIDENTIAL]

[No. 30 of 1888.]

REPORT

NATIVE PAPERS

FOR THE

Week ending the 28th July 1888.

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LIST OF NEWSPAPERS.

No.	Names of newspapers.	Place of publication.	Reported number of subscribers.	Dates of papers received and examined for the week.
BENGALI.				
<i>Monthly.</i>				
1	"Ahammadi"	Tangail, Mymensingh.	.....
2	"Kasipore Nibasi"	Kasipore, Burisal ...	.....
<i>Fortnightly.</i>				
3	"Ave Maria"	Calcutta	.....
4	"Chandra Vilash"	Berhampore	.....
5	"Divakar"	Calcutta	.....
6	"Gaura Duta"	Maldah	.....
7	"Grambasi"	Uluberia	.....	23rd July 1888.
8	"Purva Bangabasi"	Noakhally	.....
9	"Purva Darpan"	Chittagong	700	
10	"Uttara Banga Hitaishi"	Mahiganj, Rungpore...	.....
<i>Weekly.</i>				
11	"Apuva Punchayat"	Calcutta	.....	23rd ditto.
12	"Arya Darpan"	Ditto	102	20th ditto.
13	"Bangabasi"	Ditto	20,000	21st ditto.
14	"Burdwan Sanjivani"	Burdwan	302	17th ditto.
15	"Charuvarta"	Sherapore, Mymensingh	500	16th ditto.
16	"Chattal Gazette"	Chittagong	.....	17th ditto.
17	"Dacca Prakash"	Dacca	450	23rd ditto.
18	"Dhumaketu"	Chandernagore	.....
19	"Education Gazette"	Hooghly	825	20th ditto.
20	"Garib"	Dacca	.....
21	"Hindu Ranjika"	Beaulah, Rajshahye...	200	18th ditto.
22	"Jagatbasi"	Calcutta	.....	19th ditto.
23	"Murshidabad Patrika"	Berhampore	508	20th ditto.
24	"Murshidabad Pratinidhi"	Ditto	.....
25	"Navavibhakar Sadharani"	Calcutta	1,000	23rd ditto.
26	"Pras Bandhu"	Chandernagore	995	20th ditto.
27	"Pratikar"	Berhampore	600	20th ditto.
28	"Rungpore Dik Prakash"	Kakini, Rungpore	205	19th ditto.
29	"Sahachar"	Calcutta	500	18th ditto.
30	"Samaya"	Ditto	2,350	20th ditto.
31	"Sanjivani"	Ditto	4,000	21st ditto.
32	"Sansodhini"	Chittagong	800	13th ditto.
33	"Santi"	Calcutta	.....
34	"Sarawat Patra"	Dacca	400	
35	"Som Prakash"	Calcutta	1,000	23rd ditto.
36	"Srimanta Saudagar"	Ditto	.....
37	"Sulabha Samachar and Kusadaha"	Ditto	3,000	19th ditto.
38	"Surabhi and Patika"	Ditto	700	20th ditto.
<i>Daily.</i>				
39	"Dainik and Samachar Chandrika"	Calcutta	7,000	
40	"Samvad Prabhakar"	Ditto	200	20th to 25th July 1888.
41	"Samvad Punachandrodaya"	Ditto	300	
42	"Banga Vidya Prakashika"	Ditto	500	

No.	Names of newspapers.	Place of publication.	Reported number of subscribers.	Dates of papers received and examined for the week.
ENGLISH AND BENGALI.				
<i>Weekly.</i>				
43	"Dacca Gazette"	Dacca ...	.....	23rd July 1888.
HINDI.				
<i>Monthly.</i>				
44	"Darjeeling Mission ke Māsik Sāmachār Patrikā."	Darjeeling ...	.....
45	"Kshatriya Pratikā"	Patna ...	.....
<i>Weekly.</i>				
46	"Aryāvarta"	Calcutta ...	.....	21st ditto.
47	"Behar Bandhu"	Bankipore ...	.....
48	"Bhārat Mitra"	Calcutta ...	1,500	19th ditto.
49	"Sār Sudhānidhi"	Ditto ...	500	23rd ditto.
50	"Uchit Baktā"	Ditto ...	4,500	
51	"Hindi Samāchār"	Bhagulpore ...	1,000	
PERSIAN.				
<i>Weekly.</i>				
52	"Jām-Jahān-numā"	Calcutta ...	250	20th ditto.
URDU.				
<i>Weekly.</i>				
53	"Aftal Alum Arrah"	Arrah ...	.....
54	"Anis"	Patna ...	.....
55	"Gauhur"	Calcutta ...	196	
56	"Sharaf-ul-Akbar"	Behar ...	150	
57	"Al Punch"	Bankipore ...	.....	23rd ditto.
<i>Bi-weekly.</i>				
58	"Akhbar-i-darusaltanat"	Calcutta ...	340	21st ditto.
<i>Daily.</i>				
59	"Urdu Guide"	Calcutta ...	212	19th to 26th July 1888.
URIYA.				
<i>Monthly.</i>				
60	"Taraka and Subhavartā"	Cuttack ...	.....
61	"Pradīp"	Ditto ...	.....
62	"Samyabadi"	Ditto ...	.....
<i>Weekly.</i>				
63	"Utkal Dīpikā"	Cuttack ...	200	
64	"Balasore Samvad Vāhika"	Balasore ...	205	
65	"Uriya and Navasamvād"	Balasore	
PAPERS PUBLISHED IN ASSAM.				
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<i>Fortnightly.</i>				
66	"Silchar"	Silchar	16th July 1888.
<i>Weekly.</i>				
67	"Paridarshak"	Silchar ...	450	

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I.—FOREIGN POLITICS.

The *Darussaltanat*, of the 21st July, disapproves of the proposal to place an English Agent at Herat. The placing of an English Agent at Cabul caused the Cabul War, and if the new proposal is carried out, it is feared that disastrous consequences will follow.

An English Agent at Herat.

DARUSSALTANAT,
July 21st, 1888.

II.—HOME ADMINISTRATION.

(a)—Police.

2. A correspondent of the *Cháruvartá*, of the 16th July, says that there are gangs of *budmashes* in every village within the jurisdiction of the Kendua station in Mymensingh. These men commit thefts, and make assaults upon chaste women at night.

Budmashes, &c., within the Kendua Station in Mymensingh.

CHÁRUVARTÁ,
July 16th, 1888.

A gang of *budmashes* lately entered into the house of a *Sudra* of the village Tanguri, and made an attempt to violate the chastity of some of the women. The women fortunately escaped being dishonoured by reason of the timely assistance rendered by Gangacharan Baboo, the talookdar of the village. Neither the chowkidar nor the punchayats take any notice of these matters. The chowkidar, an old man of seventy or seventy-five years, is unfit for his work. An able and efficient chowkidar should be appointed in the village.

Again many of the villagers sell wine without a license. These men buy a gallon of wine at Rs. 3 and make Rs. 6 by selling it at retail prices. Drunkenness has consequently increased in the village. The Abkari authorities are requested to make a careful enquiry into the matter. Unlicensed sale of wine goes on in the villages Napara and Kendua.

3. The *Hindu Ranjiká*, of the 18th July, says that the confidential police circular will cause much mischief both to the rulers and the ruled. Many people in the mofussil cannot take part in public meetings and associations from a fear of the police. The police is now collecting information regarding the proceedings of mofussil associations in a manner which will not fail to produce mischievous results. The mischief thus produced generally takes the form of secret societies and conspiracies against the State. Pressure from without leads to activity within.

HINDU RANJIKÁ,
July 18th, 1888.

The police officers in this country are mostly illiterate men. Not to speak of head-constables and constables, even District Superintendents are not men of good education. At the late examination for admission into the Police Service, 46 per cent. of the European candidates failed in English. It is therefore a matter of grave doubt whether the police will be able to exercise due care and moderation in carrying out the instructions contained in the confidential police circular. Under these circumstances, the very best thing the Government can do is to withdraw the circular altogether.

The police and the torture case.

4. The *Surabhi and Patáka*, of the 19th July, makes the following observations on the police torture case:—

SURABHI & PATÁKA,
July 19th, 1888.

1. It appears from the evidence given by Mr. Hyde in the case that when Mr. Lambert first became aware of the charge against the Inspector Boyd, he threatened to prosecute Mr. Hyde on the charge of bringing a false complaint against the Inspector. This attempt on the part of Mr. Lambert to stifle the prosecution was certainly reprehensible.

2. The European Barrister, engaged on behalf of Mr. Boyd, tried to exonerate his client at the cost of the native constables. This attempt to

save the principal at the cost of his subordinates, that is, of men acting directly under his orders, was, to say the least of it, cowardly in the extreme.

Again, if anybody was responsible for torturing the boy, it was the Inspector of the thana wherein the torture was inflicted; for it is impossible that the boy can have been tortured without the Inspector's knowledge or connivance. But, thanks to the European jury, it was the Inspector himself who, according to them, was perfectly innocent in the matter!

3. Dr. Mackenzie, the Police Surgeon, has made such a sorry exhibition of himself in the case that it has become a question whether or not he should be allowed to remain in his present office. Though rumours of an incriminating nature have been heard against him for a long time, yet he has never before had the misfortune and mortification to suffer so thorough an exposure as that which he underwent in the torture case.

4. The prosecution has made it clear that the oppression which, judging from the revelations in this case, must be existing in the mofussil, must be of a very revolting nature. Government ought to speedily devise means for putting that oppression down.

EDUCATION GAZETTE,
July 20th, 1888.

5. The *Education Gazette*, of the 20th July, fully approves of the statement of the *Navavibhakar Sádharani*, of the 16th instant, that oppression in the Calcutta police is in a great measure owing to the absence of mutual sympathy among the residents of the town [see Report on Native Papers for week ending 21st July, paragraph 11], and says that not only police oppression, but oppression of all kinds, is owing to the sordid selfishness of the people, to the disunion existing among them, and to their dislike of one another. They, therefore, lie who say that in supporting the police, Government has the oppression of the people in view.

BANGABASI,
July 21st, 1888.

6. The *Bangabási*, of the 21st July, says that the facts relating to the torture case would not have been brought to light if Mr. Hyde had not interfered in the matter. No Bengali could have made the exposure. The boy Sunnoo could not have dared to bring the matter before a court of law from a fear of being put to further trouble for so doing. Mr. Hyde himself has had to experience considerable difficulty in establishing the charge of torture against the police.

When Mr. Hyde went to the Park-street thana, Mr. Hill, the Police Superintendent, told him that he did not like that an outsider should come and make enquiries at the thana about any accused person. If Mr. Hyde had not himself gone to the thana, the thana would not have been disclosed to the public in its true aspect.

In prosecuting his enquiries, Mr. Hyde got no assistance from the police authorities. On the contrary, he met with much opposition from them. When Mr. Hyde wanted to see the *pahrawalas* in whose charge Sunnoo had been kept, Mr. Hill refused to comply with his request, and said that he could not agree to his proposal until the boy had been sent to the Deputy Commissioner and the Police Surgeon. If Mr. Hill had brought those *pahrawalas* before Mr. Hyde at that very instant, Mr. Hyde would have been in a position to inform the court under the charge of which *pahrawalas* Sunnoo was kept in the thana, and the question of identification would then have become a very easy one. Again, Mr. Lambert made no attempt to bring the real offenders to justice. He was present only at the medical examination of the boy. If Mr. Hyde is to be believed, Mr. Lambert was unwilling that Sunnoo should bring the torture case before a court of justice.

Mr. Lambert has only transferred some *pahrawalas* from one thana to another, and has inflicted no other punishment upon the offenders. Who will believe that Mr. Lambert has not succeeded in ascertaining who it was that suspended Sunnoo by a rope at the Park-street thana? But if it be that Mr. Lambert has not been able to ascertain this, he must certainly be pronounced an incompetent officer.

This is not the first case of torture at the Park-street thana.

A gentleman writes to the *Statesman* newspaper that in the winter of 1877 some money was abstracted from his box in his house in Middleton-street, and the torture to which two of his servants were subjected on that occasion in the Park-street thana was so great that one of them attempted to commit suicide from a fear of being again taken to the thana. The man's life was fortunately saved, but the police succeeded in getting the man imprisoned for three months. Such police oppression exists all over the country.

7. The *Aryavarta*, of the 21st July, says that a large number of *Gundas* have come to Calcutta from Benares and Mirzapore, and have taken up their quarters in Barabazar. The municipal head chaprasi of the mehters in Barabazar is one of their ringleaders.

ANYAVARTA,
July 21st, 1888.

8. The *Sanjivani*, of the 21st July, says that the police inflict inhuman torture on accused persons. The writer knows a case in which the police, in order to extort a confession, beat some persons so brutally that they bled continuously in their throats. In another instance, the police, suspecting some men to have committed theft, suspended them by a rope tied to their hands and in this position beat them so severely that their midnight cries disturbed the sleep of the whole village. In yet another instance, a Sub-Inspector of Police beat a man so brutally that he died, and his dead body was then cut up and thrown into a large tank. For the purpose of extorting confessions, the police generally put *ghugre poka* (morle crickets) within the navel. This practice is recommended by the fact that, though causing excruciating pain, it produces no external marks of violence. The police also torture people by driving needles under the nails. This also causes excruciating pain, but produces no external marks of violence. Other practices of this kind are also resorted to by the police to extort confession. But cases of torture against the police are generally dismissed, because witnesses and external marks of violence are alike wanting to prove them.

SANJIVANI,
July 21st, 1888.

Government does indeed punish the police whenever their guilt is proved, but such punishment fails to check police oppression. The reason why such punishment fails of its purpose is that the officers in the superior grades of the police service entertain the notion that confessions cannot be extracted without the use of torture. Magistrates and Judges too are of opinion that the police cannot catch thieves and dacoits without committing some oppression upon them, and they therefore try to save the police from punishment. It is forgotten, however, that one requires good training in order to be a good police officer, and that it is the want of such training that leads police officers to suppose that there can be no detection of crime without beating and the use of torture.

The following story will show what police officers need to do in order to become good detectives. Some jewellery was once stolen. The police officer suspected a man, and employed some detectives to mix with the man in disguise. The man related to the spies what he had done, and the jewellery was recovered without recourse to torture or other violence.

SANSIVANI,
July 21st, 1888.

9. The same paper says that *badmashes* are doing horrible things in the village of Mulghar, within the Fakirhat thana of sub-division Bagirhat, in the district of Khulna. Recently, one night, some of the *badmashes* actually gagged the mouth of a respectable married woman and carried her away from her house whilst sleeping with her husband and dishonoured her. Assaults upon respectable women in lonely or unfrequented places in the village are also not uncommon. Indeed, it is all indescribable lawlessness in this village of Mulghar, arising from the inefficiency of the local police and other causes. The Sub-divisional Officer is requested to make prompt enquiries and take effective remedial measures.

NAVAVIBHAKAR
SADHARANI,
July 23rd, 1888.

10. A correspondent of the *Navavibhakar Sadharani*, of the 23rd July, says that a gang of 15 or 16 young men in the employ of certain pawnbrokers at *Nutan Bazar*, Calcutta, assemble at Beadon Square after 9 P.M., when the lights in the garden are put out, and rob solitary passengers passing through it. They go about their work very cautiously, posting sentinels on all sides of the square. The police can easily apprehend them in disguise.

(b)—Working of the Courts.

SANSODHINI,
July 13th, 1888.

11. The *Sansodhini*, of the 13th July, draws attention to the following points in connection with the case in the Court of Mr. Muller, Deputy Magistrate of Chittagong, in which Krishna Chandra Banerjee, accountant, was complainant, and the editor and the printer of the *Chattal Gazette* newspaper were defendants:—

- (1). The application made by the editor for copies of important papers was rejected.
- (2). In violation of the High Court's instructions, the pleaders and mukhtars of the accused were refused permission to inspect the papers of the case. Mr. Manson, the District Magistrate, even fined Shamacharan Baboo, one of his amlah, Rs. 5 for showing them some papers.
- (3). The accused applied for copies of the police report against the complainant in the case of Hadyat Khan and of the order passed on it by Mr. Douglas, the Joint-Magistrate. But Mr. Manson rejected the application.
- (4). Mr. Muller also rejected the application made for permission to inspect the papers of the case of Hadyat Khan *versus* Krishna Chandra.
- (5). The complainant Krishna Baboo gave a number of chains belonging to Government to Abdul Mistri to efface the numbers marked upon them in order that he might use them at his own residence as private property. The accused offered double fee for copies of the papers connected with the affair. But Mr. Manson rejected this application too.
- (6). Mr. Muller refused to take the evidence of Tarini Lal Chaudhuri, late Deputy Magistrate of Chittagong, and the evidence of Jatra Mohan Baboo.
- (7). Mr. Muller did not put the necessary questions to the witnesses, and did not record many important statements made by the witnesses.

- (8). Mr. Muller did not allow the accused to cross-examine the complainant. About 40 affidavits and applications were made pointing out irregularities in the trial of this case, but to no purpose.

Chandra Shekhar Baboo, the Deputy Magistrate, Kailas Baboo, the General Manager, Madhu Baboo, the Police Inspector, Ramkant Baboo, the Sub-Inspector of Police, and many other persons, high and low, have stated on oath that the complainant Krishna Chandra Banerjee is a hard drinker and indulges in drunken revelries in the public streets, creates disturbances in houses of ill-fame, and has prostitutes in his keeping; and it will be nothing short of a scandal if Government permits such a man to remain in its service.

12. A correspondent of the *Burdwan Sanjivani*, of the 17th July, hopes that, kind hearted as Mr. Oldham, Magistrate

Mr. Oldham and some amla of the Ranigunge Criminal Court.

BURDWAN SANJIVANI,
July 17th, 1888.

of Burdwan, is, he will be good enough to pardon the suspended amla of the Ranigunge Criminal Court in consideration of the trifling nature of their offence.

13. The *Chattal Gazette*, of the 17th July, says that its editor

Mr. Manson and the case against the *Chattal Gazette*.

CHATTAL GAZETTE,
July 17th, 1888.

was sentenced by Mr. Muller, on the 3rd July last, to undergo imprisonment, and his friends at once paid double fee for a copy of the judgment. On the same day, another man, named Asraf Ali, was also sentenced to undergo imprisonment, and applied for a copy of the judgment in his case. The copy of the judgment in the case of Asraf Ali was delivered on the 4th July, but the copy of the judgment in the case of the editor of the *Chattal Gazette* was not delivered on that day.

On the 3rd July, an appeal was preferred by the editor of this paper to the District Judge, who rejected the appeal, on the ground that it was not accompanied by a copy of the judgment. So the editor had to rot in jail on the 3rd and 4th July. Not receiving a copy of the judgment by 11-30 A.M., on the 5th July Baboo Kali Prasanna Sen, a friend of the editor, filed an affidavit stating that he had failed to obtain copy of the judgment. At 1-30 P.M. the same day, the Judge ordered the release of the editor on bail on the strength of this affidavit. On receiving information of the filing of the affidavit, the copyists made haste and finished copying the judgment at 1-45 P.M., and delivered it to Baboo Durgacharan Dass, mukhtar, at that hour. The mukhtar wrote the hour in the receipt book. This enraged the comparing clerk Debendra Baboo, son of the Collector's head-clerk, Janoki Baboo. Debendra Baboo reported the matter to his father, who asked Durgacharan Baboo to draw his pen through the hour noted in the receipt book. Durgacharan Baboo refused to do this, whereupon Janoki Baboo flew into a rage and himself defaced the writing.

Again, the 5th of July was recorded on the back of the folios as the date of their presentation, although the folios had actually been presented on the 3rd July. Both Debendra and his father Janoki Baboo were asked to rectify the error, but they refused to do so.

The editor of the *Chattal Gazette* having previously written against Janoki Baboo, Mr. Manson's favourite clerk, Janoki Baboo, had a grudge to satisfy, and he has satisfied it by making this delay in giving the editor a copy of the judgment.

At the advice of his pet head-clerk. Mr. Manson issued three notices at 2 P.M. on the 5th July, but none of them bore any date. They were issued with a view of putting the pleaders and mukhtars to inconvenience, increasing the importance of the head-clerk, and sparing the head-clerk the trouble of giving an explanation for the delay in delivering a copy of the judgment in the case of the editor of the *Chattal Gazette*.

The *first* notice is as follows :—

Notice is hereby given that applications for copies will be received at the Criminal Court from 12 noon to 2 P.M. No applications for copies will be received before or after that time. Copies will be furnished every day to applicants up to 1 P.M.

A. MANSON,

Collector.

Janoki Baboo succeeded in inducing Mr. Manson to issue a letter to all his subordinate magisterial officers stating that no pleader or mukhtar, except Baboo Ram Bux Singh and Purnachandra Sen, would be allowed to appear before them in any case until further orders. This order was issued on the 5th July at 4 P.M. Baboo Russik Lal Dass, a mukhtar, was just then examining a witness in the Court of Srinath Baboo, Deputy Magistrate. Srinath Baboo at once stopped Russick Baboo and told him that he could not allow him to go on without express orders from the Magistrate. The mukhtar went to Mr. Manson, and told him that he held a certificate from the District Judge authorising him to practise in the Court of the Deputy Magistrate. The Magistrate replied, "this is not the time to register your *sanad*; come at the proper time with a proper petition." At 10 A.M., on the 6th July, the mukhtars presented their *sanad* to Janoki Baboo for registration. Janoki Baboo detained them the whole day and returned their *sanad* in the evening; and thus the mukhtars were prevented from practising for two days. Who is responsible for this?

The 3rd notice.—Mr. Manson put up the following notice on the door of the copyists' room in his office :—"Others not admitted without permission." Now at all the entrances to the Magistrate's office, the following notice is put up :—"None admitted except pleaders and amlah." But suddenly, on the 5th July, Mr. Manson caused the 3rd notice to be put up—"Others not admitted without permission. Before Mr. Muller passed judgment, Krishna Chandra, the accountant, stated to several persons that the case against the *Chattal Gazette* was not his, but the Magistrate's case.

Was Mr. Manson, then, directed by the Lieutenant-Governor or the Divisional Commissioner to support the case of Krishna Chandra?

Sir Steuart Bayley and the Commissioner of the Chittagong Division are requested to enquire into the highhanded proceedings of Mr. Manson. Mr. Manson has disgraced his high position and brought discredit upon the Indian Empire of the Queen-Empress.

CHATTAL GAZETTE,
July 17th, 1885.

14. A correspondent of the same paper July, is sorry to find that a copyist, a relative of the *Nazir* of the Cox's Bazar Munsifi in Chittagong, has been appointed to officiate for the Nazir during his absence in supersession of the claims of the peshkar, the mohurir, and the comparing clerk of that court.

The Cox's Bazar Munsifi.

SAHACHAR,
July 18th, 1888.

15. The *Sahachar*, of the 18th July, has the following on the decision of Mr. Pittar, Joint-Magistrate of Mymensingh, in Mr. Kallanos *versus* Satis Chandra Biswas :—

The Kallanos case.

Mr. Pittar admits that Satis Chandra had erysipelas, but denies that it was caused, or, indeed, could be caused, by blows on the head and face. And in making this denial, Mr. Pittar forgets that he is running against the accepted medical testimony on the subject. The man who, like Mr. Pittar, is ignorant of such well-known facts as that erysipelas can be caused by blows on the head and face is, in spite of his high office, fit to be an inmate of the Zoological Gardens. And this circumstance alone

makes it clear that there has been a failure of justice in the case. For it is on the strength of his unwarrantable denial that Mr. Pittar has refused to charge Mr. Kallanos with grievous hurt. Again, another point of contention in the case is that Mr. Pittar has disbelieved the evidence given on the side of Satis, and accepted as true the evidence tendered on the side of Mr. Kallanos, thinking no doubt that every native is a liar, and that every one who, like Mr. Kallanos and his men, put on a hat and pantaloons cannot but be a teller of truth. And so long as English judicial officers in this country entertain this belief, failure of justice will as a matter of course continue to occur. And as instances of failure of justice from this cause have of late become pretty frequent, Sir Steuart Bayley should attend to the subject. Can His Honour do nothing in the Kallanos case?

16. The same paper is not satisfied with the decision passed by Mr. Muller, Deputy Magistrate of Chittagong, in Krishna Chandra *versus* the editor and the

The Chattal Gazette case.

publisher of the *Chattal Gazette*. It seems from the decision that Mr. Muller is one of those men who are perpetually on the look out for pretexts for curtailing the liberty of the native press. There ought to be an appeal against Mr. Muller's decision. As regards Krishna Chandra, as the Deputy Magistrate himself admits that he is a man addicted to wine and women, his services ought to be dispensed with. For, as the man has every incentive to be thriftless in his habits, his continuance in an office affording constant opportunity of embezzling public money is not desirable.

SAHACHAR,
July 18th, 1888.

17. The same paper says that, in the case in which a European soldier was charged of having committed rape on a native woman at Allahabad, the jury rejected

The Allahabad rape case.

the charge of rape, even though it was proved that the woman was found in an insensible state. By rejecting this charge therefore, and by sentencing the prisoner to one year's imprisonment, the Judge has let the soldier off with a very light punishment. Still the Judge deserves to be thanked for doing what is seldom done in India, namely, sentencing a European soldier to imprisonment.

SAHACHAR.

18. The *Samaya*, of the 20th July, makes the following observations on the Kallanos case:—

The Kallanos case.

In this case, Mr. R. C. Dutt, Magistrate of Mymensingh, was applied to by the pleaders of the complainant to transfer the case from the file of the Joint-Magistrate Mr. Pittar, and it is not known why the Magistrate did not allow the transfer. It is to be hoped that the Magistrate, who has hitherto been known for his strict uprightness and impartiality, has not now become anxious to earn obloquy and a bad name.

The fact that none of the senior pleaders in Mymensingh consented to take up Satis's case is significant. It probably means that Raja Suryya Kanta Acharyya had used his influence with the pleaders to dissuade them from appearing against his servant Mr. Kallanos. Anyhow the fact looks very suspicious. Again, Mr. Pittar, who tried the case, showed from the beginning an undue partiality towards the accused.

In the first place, when he went to the house of Satis for the purpose of investigating the case, he behaved very roughly towards Satis's friends and relations, and when the uncle of Satis asked his permission to show him a blood-stained cloth, he harshly replied: "I don't want to see the beastly things."

In the second place, when trying the case, he browbeat and abused the complainant's pleaders and mistranslated the deposition given by the complainant's witnesses. When any of the complainant's pleaders wanted to lay stress on any point, the Joint-Magistrate threw his pen down in anger, and said he had never seen a pleader like him. When the complainant's

SAMAYA,
July 20th, 1888.

witnesses said *ghusi mariyachhe*, which means struck blows, the Joint-Magistrate wrote: "gave a push." Similarly when a witness mentioned the word which means brother-in-law or wife's brother, Mr. Pittar rendered it "uncle." Mr. Pittar not only mistranslated the evidence, but also gave the witnesses no opportunity to correct any mistakes they may have made by reading out to them their evidence.

In the third place, when one of the pleaders on behalf of Satis pointed out that the defendant ought to be tried under section 325 of the Indian Penal Code, Mr. Pittar lost his temper, freely abused the pleader, and ruled that the defendant should be tried under section 323 of the Penal Code. All this shows that Mr. Pittar had determined from the first to show favour to the defendant. Will Sir Steuart Bayley take no notice of this case?

SAMAYA,
July 20th, 1888.

19. It appears to the same paper that Mr. Muller, the Deputy Magistrate, who tried the case against the *Chattal Gazette*, was from the first bent upon showing favour to Krishna Chandra, the complainant.

The long and wholly irrelevant reference to Krishna Chandra's character, made in the beginning of Mr. Muller's judgment, and quoted below, proves this view of the matter:—

"The circumstances under which the accountant complainant came to Chittagong were as follows:—His predecessor levanted, having embezzled certain moneys belonging to the Government Savings Bank. The complainant was sent here from Monghyr and is an up-country Bengali. His duties required him to assist in tracing out his predecessor's embezzlements, and no doubt he raised a host of enemies, more especially with reference to certain deposits claimed from Government and with (?) reference to the attachment and sale of certain properties held *benami* for his predecessor. The Court observes here that the complainant is a man of irritable temperament and no doubt inclined to be short. His nature being one very antagonistic and opposed to the generally suave temperament of the mild Hindu."

As Mr. Muller was not at liberty to travel beyond the evidence given in the case, he had no business whenever to say all this. And it is clear that he stated all this with a view of setting Krishna Chandra in a favourable light. Again, the fact that Mr. Muller has convicted the accused without discussing the evidence given on their side is suspicious, and is calculated to raise doubts about his impartiality. And supposing that Mr. Muller's finding is correct, there can be no doubt that the hard sentence he has passed proves his malice against the defendant.

MURSHIDABAD
PATRIKA,
July 20th, 1888.

20. The *Murshidabad Patrika*, of the 20th July, says that witnesses are summoned to attend courts and are fined or otherwise punished if they fail to appear or do not appear punctually. But strange to say, no seats or resting places are provided for them in court-houses. This is a real grievance, which should be at once removed.

BANGABASI,
July 21st, 1888.

21. The *Bangabasi*, of the 21st July, referring to the decision passed in the Mymensingh assault case, says that the wonder is not that the decision in such a case should be what it has been, but that the intelligent English Government should fail to see the immense mischief which such decisions are causing by producing discontent in the public mind. It is only from a desire to inform Government of the injury which is thus done to itself that native editors criticise such decisions. These criticisms do not, indeed, proceed from any ill-feeling on the part of the Bengalis, for the Bengalis, who have with characteristic patience borne their load of grief and misery for seven long centuries, are well able to bear a little additional infliction without losing self-control.

BANGABATI,
July 21st, 1888.

22. A correspondent of the *Bangabati*, of the 21st July, says that Mr. Manisty, the Magistrate of Pubna, has made himself highly unpopular during the three months he has been in charge of the district, and draws the attention of the Divisional Commissioner and the Lieutenant-Governor to the following acts done by him:—

- (1.) Baboo Madhusudan Sanyal, the income-tax assessor, has served with credit for seven years under successive District Magistrates. He somehow incurred the displeasure of Mr. Manisty, and he has been compelled to resign his appointment. The Magistrate has appointed to his post a novice, who is a son of the hakim Rahim Bux Choudhary.
- (2.) A Sub-Inspectorship fell vacant in the Pubna Police, and Mr. Manisty appointed to the post a Mahomedan, who was only a writer-constable in the Hooghly Police.
- (3.) There were 15 or 16 licensed stamp vendors at the Pubna Civil Court and Collectorate. The Magistrate has turned all of them out, and has appointed two vendors new to the work.
- (4.) A mohurirship was sanctioned for six months for the Pubna Road Cess office. There were many eligible Hindu candidates, but the Magistrate appointed a Mahomedan to the post.
- (5.) All the Honorary Magistrates of Pubna are competent and experienced men. But the Magistrate has written to Grish Baboo, a pleader of the Judge's Court, to Jagat Baboo, the Assistant Surgeon, and to Prankrishna Baboo, a zemindar and a merchant, that if they do not resign their Honorary Magistracies he will report to the Commissioner against them. And it was subsequently found that the Magistrate had recommended Rahim Bux Choudhary and two others to the Commissioner for Honorary Magistracies.
- (6.) Ramkumar Chakrabarti, the mohurir of the Deputy Magistrate of Serajunge, delivered, without the Magistrate's permission, to the person who stood surety for an accused person, the Savings Bank pass-book which had been deposited by him as security after the acquittal of the accused. For this the Joint-Magistrate fined the mohurir ten rupees. The mohurir appealed to Mr. Manisty, and Mr. Manisty has dismissed him from service.
- (7.) Mr. Manisty has transferred Baboo Grish Chandra Bhattacharjee, who has served for eight years as Sudder Sub-Inspector of Police with ability and distinction, and has given his place to a Mahomedan.
- (8.) There was heretofore no butcher's shop in Pubna. But a butcher's shop was established one month after Mr. Manisty's arrival in Pubna in one of the public streets. The butcher has applied for permission to slaughter cows in his shop and to sell beef in the *bazar*. The Hindu inhabitants of the town are alarmed and scandalised at this.
- (9.) The rumour that Mr. Manisty is a great lover of the Mahomedans and likes to employ them in the public service has attracted many Mahomedan candidates to Pubna, and some of them have hopeful assurances from Mr. Manisty. The Hindu amlah have become alarmed at this.

(10.) Mr. Manisty remains in Court for only one hour and a half, and finishes all business within that time. It is reported that his right hand is paralysed, and he can only sign his name with difficulty. All his other important duties are done by his amlah.

SANJIVANI,
July 21st, 1888.

23. The *Sanjivani*, of the 21st July, learns on good authority that Sir Steuart Bayley has recommended Mr. Kirkwood for dismissal from the Government service. It is reported, however, that the Chief Justice is opposed to inflicting so heavy a punishment. It should be noted that the Civil Service has lost much of its former prestige in consequence of the misconduct of its members. And it is necessary, in order that the people's respect for that service may increase, that the highhanded proceedings of civilians like Mr. Kirkwood should be put down with a firm hand. Sir Steuart Bayley deserves hearty thanks for his noble endeavour to vindicate the honour of the Civil Service, and it is hoped that Sir Comer will take His Honour's view of the matter, and that the Government of India will dismiss Mr. Kirkwood.

SANJIVANI

24. The same paper says that recently Messrs. John King and Company of Howrah were charged by Mr. Currie, the Magistrate of Howrah, with having created a public nuisance by the noisy working of their mills, and the case was tried by Mr. Currie himself. Mr. Currie opened the case on behalf of the prosecution by placing in the dock his own orderly peon, who stated that one day the Magistrate returned home at about 11 p. m., and on hearing a noise coming from the direction of Messrs. John King and Company's workshop, ordered him to go and get the noise stopped. The Manager of the Company, in order to meet the wishes of the Magistrate, caused his work to be stopped for three hours. Mr. Currie then said that he was the next witness in the case, and would give his evidence. So he took up a copy of the Bible, and, taking the necessary oath, recorded his own evidence, which corroborated that of his orderly. The Solicitor for the defence pointed out that the Magistrate himself did not constitute the whole neighbourhood or the general public, and that no case has therefore been established against the Company under the terms of the law. He also observed that Mr. Currie could look to the Civil Court for redress if so disposed. Mr. Currie thereupon dismissed the case. Has Mr. Currie gone mad? He himself is accuser, witness and judge, and he himself dismisses the case!

SANJIVANI

25. The same paper says that Mr. Gait, Assistant Commissioner of Mangaldi, in Assam, who sentenced a woman to whipping, has been promoted to the Deputy Commissionership of Nowgong, instead of being punished. Will not official offenders in Assam be punished even under the just rule of Mr. Fitzpatrick?

SANJIVANI

26. The same paper says that the Hindus and the Mahomedans of Bengal have been living in amity for a long time. This is not, however, quite agreeable to some high officers of Government, who, fearing that this friendly union of the two peoples may prove a source of danger to the English in future, endeavour to weaken both the races by sowing seeds of discord and disunion between them.

And thus it has become customary with the officials to win over the Mahomedans by showing them undue favour and making striking concessions in their favour. And it is a pity that many foolish Mahomedans

have been on this account deluded into committing a rupture with the Hindus. The following is an illustration :—

It appears from the proceedings of Mr. Manisty, the Magistrate of Pubna, as described by a respectable gentleman of that place both in this paper and in the *Bangabási* of the 21st July (see paragraph 22 of this Report) that he is creating enmity between the Hindus and the Mahomedans of that district by showing undue favour to the latter. Encouraged, indeed, by his partiality towards them, the Mahomedans of Pubna have already begun to be unfriendly towards the Hindus. The *Fakir Sahib*, a vagabond, and the *Hakim Sahib*, a medical practitioner, always visit the Magistrate, and the *Hakim Sahib* has introduced his relatives to the Magistrate. And Mr. Manisty shows undue partiality to all of them.

27. The *Dacca Prakash*, of the 22nd July, says that, by exposing Baboo Krishna Chunder Banerjee, accountant in the office of the Collector of Chittagong, the editor of the *Chattal Gazette* has really

DACCA PRAKASH,
July 22nd, 1888.

The case against the *Chattal Gazette*.

done a service to Government. For this exposure is of the nature of a warning to Government that it may suffer pecuniary loss by keeping a profligate like Krishna Chunder in Collectorate work. The punishment which has been inflicted upon the editor and the publisher of the *Chattal Gazette* must, therefore, be admitted to have been unusually severe, and Messrs. Manson and Muller must be held to have abused their powers. Will Sir Stuart Bayley do nothing in the matter?

28. The same paper complains of dilatoriness in the disposal of cases by Baboo Purna Chandra Shome, the Second Subordinate Judge of Dacca, and of the inconvenience consequently caused to suitors. The

DACCA PRAKASH.

Baboo Purna Chandra Shome, Second Subordinate Judge, Dacca.

Subordinate Judge is a headstrong and self-willed man, and often treats the pleaders in his court with disrespect.

29. The *Som Prakash*, of the 23rd July, strongly condemns Mr. Manson, Magistrate-Collector of Chittagong, for his decision in the case against the *Chattal Gazette*, and asks Government to

SOM PRAKASH,
July 23rd, 1888.

Mr. Manson, Magistrate-Collector of Chittagong.

institute an enquiry into the doings of the man who has been oppressing Chittagong for the last 12 years.

(c)—Jails.

30. The *Surabhi and Patáka*, of the 19th July, referring to the recent outbreak among the prisoners in the Darjeeling Jail, says that, considering the

SURABHI & PATAKA,
July 19th, 1888.

Rebellion in the Darjeeling Jail.

harrowing oppression to which prisoners in the Indian jails are subjected, the wonder is that rebellion amongst them is not more frequent than it now is.

(d)—Education.

31. The *Sahachar*, of the 18th July, thus reviews the educational policy of the Government of India as enunciated in its last Education Resolution :—The

SAHACHAR,
July 18th, 1888.

The last Education Resolution.

revenue of British India is about 80 crores of rupees, and out of this revenue, large as it is, Government spends only a little over 80 lakhs for the education of its subjects. Government says in this Resolution that it maintains about 127,000 educational institutions in the country. But of this number nearly fifteen-sixteenths represent mere pathshalas which have existed from time immemorial. It thus appears that, notwithstanding its fuss about education and educational expenditure, Government really maintains a very small number of schools, and spends a very small sum of money for

the education of the people. But it appears that this very small expenditure is rather heavy in the eyes of Government. For the Resolution clearly intimates that a reduction of the present educational expenditure is contemplated by Government. And this reduction is to be made in the name of technical education, as if technical education is something worth having at the cost of general education! Whether technical education will ever be able to outlive the preliminary stage of enquiry and investigation to which it has been relegated in the Resolution may be a matter of doubt. But there can be no mistaking the direction in which the educational policy of Government is drifting. It has already been decided to make over to municipalities the charge of primary and secondary education. The inevitable effect of this transfer of liability will be to lead the Municipal Boards in the mofussil to levy extra taxes for educational purposes. And thus Local Self-Government will ultimately degenerate into a machinery for increased taxation. And all this is to happen simply because Government, though it realises so large a revenue as 80 crores from the people, cannot, or will not, spend more than 85 lakhs for their education.

BANGABASI,
July 21st, 1888.

32. The *Bangabasi*, of the 21st July, is sorry to find that Baboos Rajkumar Sen, Sarat Chandra Mukerji, and Ram Chandra Mozumdar have been again appointed as Examiners for the Entrance Examination. These men have been found to have conducted the last Entrance Examination very carelessly, and the University authorities, instead of punishing them, are again patronising them. This is certainly very scandalous.

33. A correspondent of the *Som Prakash*, of the 23rd July, says that the removal of the girls' school at Tengra-Bhowanipore, from its old site, has caused serious inconvenience to most of the girls of Bhowanipore, who have ceased attending it. The school should therefore be taken back to its old site, which is midway between Tengra and Bhowanipore.

SOM PRAKASH,
July 23rd, 1888.

GAURA DUTA,
July 23rd, 1888.

34. The *Gaura Duta*, of the 23rd July, says that English should be taught in some of the classes of the Maldah Model School in order to enable successful candidates at the middle vernacular scholarship examination from that school to take admission into the higher classes of the zillah school. Rajani Baboo, the Head Pundit of the school, once made this proposal to Mr. Pope, late Inspector of Schools, but Mr. Pope refused to carry it out on the ground that its adoption might be detrimental to the interests of the zillah school, certainly an erroneous view. Some think that if English teaching is introduced into the school, its Bengali teaching will deteriorate. But this is clearly an erroneous view of the matter. The educational authorities are requested to comply with the wishes of the people in this respect.

(e)—*Local Self-Government and Municipal Administration.*

BANGABASI,
July 21st, 1888.

35. A correspondent of the *Bangabasi*, of the 21st July, says that the largest amount of municipal rates is collected from Ward No. 5 of the Santipore Municipality, but no attention is paid to the improvement of that ward. There are no good roads in the ward, and such roads as exist are not lighted at night. Dense jungle has sprung up on the sides of the lanes.

ARYAVARTA,
July 21st, 1888.

36. The *Aryavarta*, of the 21st July, complains that the Calcutta Municipality does not look to the comfort and convenience of the rate-payers. The roads in Barabazar are out of repair, and people have actually to wade through mud

Roads in Barabazar, Calcutta.

during the rainy season. The Municipality is requested to pave those roads with stones.

37. The *Dacca Prakash*, of the 22nd July, says that the Chairman of the Dacca Municipality has recently jobbed away the municipal mukhtarship to one who happened to have been his class friend at school. The candidate selected passed the mukhtarship examination only last year, whilst among the other candidates were men of long standing in the profession.

DACCA PRAKASH,
July 22nd, 1888.

(g)—*Railways and communications, including canals and irrigation.*

38. The *Burdwan Sanjivani*, of the 17th July, earnestly entreats the Railway authorities to set apart some resting place within the Burdwan railway station for intermediate class passengers, and to provide for them a different entrance into the station from that which is used by third class passengers. The intermediate class passengers are mostly respectable men, and they should, therefore, be treated with some consideration and not compelled to associate with low people at every step.

BURDWAN SANJIVANI,
July 17th, 1888.

39. The *Sahachar*, of the 18th July, says that the recent collision between the passenger and the mail trains near Sitapore on the Oudh Railway seems to have been of a serious nature. A detailed account of the accident ought to be published.

SAHACHAR,
July 18th, 1888.

40. The *Hindu Ranjika*, of the 18th July, says that the construction of the Hooghly Jubilee Bridge has not facilitated traffic. The Eastern Bengal Railway does not send large quantities of goods by this bridge to the East India Railway line, and considering the situation of the trade marts in Eastern and Western Bengal it appears certain that the Hooghly Bridge will fail to do anything in the way of promoting trade between the two divisions of the country. The expenditure required to maintain the bridge and the interest on the cost of its construction will greatly exceed the income which may be expected to be derived from it. Government is therefore requested to consider whether it has been wise in sanctioning an expenditure of three lakhs of rupees for the improvement of the Hooghly junction.

HINDU RANJIKA,
July 18th 1888.

41. A correspondent of the *Bungpore Dik Prakash*, of the 19th July, says that the road from Palash Bari to Gyabanda, and that from Gobindgunge to Gyabanda, are nearly straight, and the people there suffer no inconvenience on account of their slight turning and curvatures at certain places. But for the purpose of doing away with these small turnings and curvatures, many arable lands, cornfields, and trees have been and are being damaged or destroyed. No notices have been served on the owners of the lands affected by this operation, and proper prices have not been paid. The owners have objected to this action of the authorities, but without success. And Baboo Gobind Narayan Chowdhory, the zemindar of Amlagatchi, who has reported the matter to the authorities, has not yet received any reply.

BUNGPORE DIK
PRAKASH,
July 19th, 1888.

42. The *Murshidabad Patrika*, of the 20th July, says that third class carriages on the Nalhati-Azimgunge line are so bad, dirty and so ill-ventilated that it is difficult for passengers to spend 3 or 4 hours in them. The number of third class carriages attached to the trains is so small that there is often great overcrowding therein. The trains also run slowly. The engines, being generally bad, often get disabled and then

MURSHIDABAD
PATRIKA,
July 20th, 1888.

passengers are subjected to great inconvenience. For in such cases, engines have to be brought from Nalhati, engines not being kept in any intermediate station. All this is due to lax supervision by the authorities.

SANJIVANI,
July 21st, 1888.

43. The *Sanjivani*, of the 21st July, says that passes were formerly granted to railway employes which entitled them to travel from one line to another free of charge. Of late the East India Railway Company have ruled that such passes will now be issued only to their European and Eurasian employes. This means that mean people have now come into power in the East India line, who are maltreating the natives, and are endeavouring to kindle the fire of race antagonism. The oppressive conduct of these sweepings of the English population is creating discontent in the minds of the people. These men, who are the scum of English society, think that the natives should remain as they are, and must assert no rights. But is not Government satisfied with making race distinctions in legislation alone?

Already there is one law for the Englishman and another for the native. Government should not therefore permit race distinction to be made in the issue of free railway passes. The East India Company is only managing the line on behalf of Government, and Government should therefore bring it round to a sense of its duty.

**NAVAVIBHAKAR
SADHARANI,**
July 23rd, 1888.

44. A correspondent of the *Navavibhakar Sadharani*, of the 23rd July, writing from Bhastara, in the district of Hughli, says that five miles of the Boynchi road still remain to be metalled, and the two miles which have been already metalled are in a state of disrepair. Under the superintendence of the Road Cess Committee the road got holes in many places, and became very muddy on account of the accumulation of water in those holes. The road is now placed under the superintendence of the Hughli District Board, and it will be a disgrace to the native members of that Board if the condition of this road does not improve under their superintendence. The local member, Baboo Jagnesvar Singh, is particularly requested to attend to the matter.

(h)—General.

SANSODHINI,
July 13th, 1888.

45. The *Sansodhini*, of the 13th July, complains that Government does not look into the private character of its servants. The expenses of men of loose character generally exceed their income, and in order to make both ends meet they have recourse to unfair means. This is illustrated by the case of Nishi Baboo, head clerk in the Chittagong Customs Office. This man was always in want of money because his dissolute life always threw him beyond his means, and so he used to forge the name of the Customs Collector for the sake of money. His forgeries have been detected, and he has absconded. It has been repeatedly observed that drunkards and whoremongers should not be allowed to remain in the Government service, but Government pays no attention to the subject, and refuses to look into the private character of its servants.

SANSODHINI.

46. The same paper draws the attention of the Commissioner of Chittagong to the following matters, and asks him to take such measures in regard to the same as will meet the ends of justice:—

Certain matters in Chittagong.

- (1) Shama Charan Baboo, the record clerk in the Magistrate's office, Chittagong, has been fined, at the instance of Krishna Baboo, the accountant, for showing certain papers to the pleaders and mukhtears of the editor of the *Chat'al Gazette*.

newspaper. The amla was justified in showing the papers under an order of the High Court.

(2) A quarrel broke out between Krishna Baboo, the Accountant, and Girija Baboo, the *tauji navis*, in connection with some money matters. Girija Baboo went to the treasury officer within the treasury to report the matter to him. Girija Baboo has been dismissed for intruding into the treasury.

(3) Krishna Baboo gave two chairs belonging to Government to Abdul Mistri to efface their numbers, and to carry them to his private residence. On hearing this, Moulavi Sahib, the Deputy Magistrate, called for an explanation from the second accountant, and took down the deposition of Abdul Mistri. This matter should be enquired into.

47. A correspondent of the *Cháruvartá*, of the 16th July, says that the establishment of an outstill at Itana, a village in the Mymensingh district, has increased drunkenness in that village. In May last 35 gallons and five bottles of wine and in June last 19 gallons and one bottle of wine were sold. If the outstill is not abolished, many persons will be ruined. The correspondent has seen father and son drinking together in a wine shop.

CHÁRUVARTÁ,
July 16th, 1888.

48. A correspondent of the *Chattal Gazette*, of the 17th July, complains that the peon attached to the Cox's Bazar post office in Chittagong does not regularly deliver letters, and sometimes delivers letters to wrong parties. The mails, which reach the post office at 6 in the morning, are not delivered before 1 or 2 P.M. The peon has also been found to deliver letters to persons living very close to the post office one day after they were due. The post master is requested to look to the matter.

CHATTAL GAZETTE,
July 17th, 1888.

49. The *Sahachar*, of the 18th July, says that the fact that an epileptic patient belonging to the Sealdah Hospital has got drowned in the tank within the hospital compound shews that the work of supervision is performed in the hospital in a very perfunctory manner.

SAHACHAR,
July 18th, 1888.

50. The same paper is at a loss to see why Baboo Durgagati Banerjee, unlike his predecessor in office, Mr. Goodricke, has not been placed in charge of the Income-tax Department. Does Government fear that Baboo Durgagati will not prove as oppressive as Mr. Goodricke in assessing the income-tax, and has it, on that account, appointed a European to assess that tax? By the way, how have the charges against Mr. Goodricke been dealt with? When will the dodge of allowing a European charged with grave offences leave to proceed to England cease?

SAHACHAR.

51. The *Surabhi and Patáká*, of the 19th July, referring to the conviction and punishment of Parumal, Deputy Collector of Sind, asks, how is it that Parumal, though guilty of the same offence as Mr. Larpent, has been tried by an ordinary criminal court and sentenced to fine and imprisonment, besides being dismissed from the Government service, whilst the late Registrar of the Punjab University has been tried only by a Commission, and let off with mere dismissal from the service of Government?

SURABHI & PATÁKA,
July 19th, 1888.

52. The *Prajá Bandhu*, of the 20th July, says that the interest which the Members of Parliament are just now taking in Indian affairs is not voluntary but forced, being in fact the effect of the apprehension about the safety of the Indian Empire, caused by the opening of the Samarkand Railway by

PRAJÁ BANDHU,
July 20th, 1888.

Russia. So, it seems that self-interest has done what repeated appeals from the Indian people could not effect. Indeed, what appeals on behalf of Indian women deflowered by European soldiers, of coolies trodden down upon by oppressive tea-planters, of native princes forcibly deprived of their States by the Indian Government, could not do, and what the speeches of hundreds of men like Mr. Lalmohon Ghosh, Mr. Banerjee, and Mr. Dadabhai Naoraji could not have done, has been done by the selfish instinct of Englishmen. The members of Parliament at last see that if India is at all to be saved from Russian encroachment, the work must be done by the loyalty and devotion of its people to the British rule, and not by British bayonets, and that to make the people of India loyal to the British Crown, they must be treated with consideration and their grievances must be redressed. And so it is with the view of conciliating the people of India to the British rule that the members of Parliament are now devoting their attention to Indian questions. But by awaking so late to a proper sense of their duty, the Members of Parliament have forfeited their claim to the praise which would otherwise have attached to their efforts to deal justly and generously by the Indian people.

PRAJA BANDHU,
July 20th, 1888.

53. In returning to the subject of the abolition of the barracks for public women at the military cantonments in India, the same paper observes as follows:—

Barracks for public women in the military cantonments.

If any one argues that instead of pandering to the carnal appetites of the soldiers they should be taught to exercise self-restraint, the answer will be that, illiterate and lowborn as most of the English soldiers are, it will be next to impossible to make them learn self-restraint in this respect. If it be contended that as the abolition of these barracks is expected to be attended with good results in England it is advisable to try the same thing here, the answer will be that the circumstances of the two countries are so different that there can be no fair comparison between them. The people of England are brave and know how to defend the honour of their women. But here the people are very timid and unable to protect the honour of their women against soldierly assaults.

PRAJA BANDHU.

54. The same paper says that the style of living in which Baboo Krishna Chunder Banerjee, accountant in the Court of the Collector of Chittagong, indulges is calculated to excite doubts about his honesty, especially when it is considered that his income is small. It is said that his predecessor in the office used to live in his style. People, indeed, say many things against Krishna Chunder. But Mr. Manson, the Collector, is an honourable man, and surely Baboo Krishna Chunder is no Abdul Huq to him. Still Mr. Manson's long stay in the district is not liked by everybody. Could he not be transferred elsewhere?

Mr. Manson and his accountant.

BANGABASI,
July 21st, 1888.

55. Referring to the recent appointment of certain Statutory Civilians as District Magistrates, the *Bangabasi*, of the 21st July, says that it can no longer be urged that natives are unfit to administer districts, and that administrative ability cannot be acquired without visiting England. This is certainly a great point gained by the people of this country.

Statutory Civilians as District Magistrates.

SANJIVANI,
July 21st, 1888.

56. The *Sanjivani*, of the 21st July, is glad to find that six natives have been placed in charge of six districts of Bengal, and is confident that natives will in time be able to rule the whole country. The increased influence of the natives in the administration of the country is the result of political agitation, and they cannot therefore be credited with much wisdom or common sense who condemn political agitation on the part of the natives of this country.

Natives as District Magistrates.

SANTIVANI,
July 21st, 1886.

57. The same paper publishes the following promissory note given by Mr. C. G. M. Kennedy, Assistant Commissioner of Goalpara, in Assam, to one Amarchand Agarwalla, of Sibsagar:—
 "Due by me to Sri Amarchand Agarwalla of Sibsagar the sum of rupees two thousand and eight hundred and ninety-five only (Rs. 2,895). This sum to bear interest at the rate of 18 per cent. per annum from the 18th July 1885 until repayment.

SIBSAGAR;

2,895

6th June 1885.

C. G. M. Kennedy.

Paid in part Rs. 500 (five hundred) only.

Akhoi Kumar Ghose,

27th September 1886.

for

C. G. M. Kennedy.

Paid in part Rs. 200 (two hundred) only.

No date, but probably 9th or
10th November 1886.Akhoi Kumar Ghose,
for

C. G. M. Kennedy."

The promissory note is in the handwriting of Mr. Kennedy. When Mr. Kennedy was in charge of the Sibsagar Jail, he contracted a loan of Rs. 2,895 from Amarchand Agarwalla, food-supplier to that jail. It was, it is clear, highly improper for Mr. Kennedy to take a loan from a contractor working under him. In three years the amount borrowed, together with interest, has amounted to Rs. 4,458-4, of which only Rs. 700 has been paid, and Rs. 3,758-4 is still due. Amarchand wrote to Mr. Kennedy to pay off this amount, but has received no reply. Amarchand intends to sue Mr. Kennedy for the money.

The writer has learnt on good authority that Mr. Kennedy has contracted debts at all the places where he has served. It is also rumoured that the Assam Government knows that Mr. Kennedy is in debt. Mr. Elliott, the late Chief Commissioner of Assam, compelled Mr. Kennedy to pay off his debts to K. P. Sarma, one of the respectable inhabitants of Sibsagar. Mr. Kennedy has also taken a loan from a pleader of Jorehat. It is not known whether he has paid off that loan. Mr. Kennedy owes to Kamaruddin Bepari of Sibsagar bazar Rs. 1,050. It is not known why the Assam Government is promoting Mr. Kennedy, fully knowing that he is involved in debt. Mr. Kennedy should not be placed in charge of the Goalpara sub-division, where there are many zemindars from whom he can take money. Mr. Fitzpatrick, the present just Chief Commissioner of Assam, is requested to direct his attention to the proceedings of Mr. Kennedy, and to make arrangements whereby his creditors may get back their moneys.

Pachananda's 'Solution' of the
Kirkwood case.
humourist:—

58. The *Bangabasi*, of the 21st July,
has the following from Pachananda, its

BANGABASI
July 21st, 1886.

A SOLUTION.

(Not a Resolution, mind,—which it must be left to Lieutenant-Governors *et hoc genus omne* to indite hereafter.)

READ—

- (1.) Native newspaper reports of the Kirkwood *Karqhana* at Patna.
- (2.) Memorial to His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor by the Indian Association.
- (3.) Reply to ditto, advising C. A. V.

1. His Altitude the Panchananda has carefully considered the papers connected with this malignant case, which, His Altitude apprehends, is rather of an epidemic character, than otherwise, for which the insanitary condition of the country, intensified by the late abnormal heat, must mainly answer.

2. His Altitude is decidedly of opinion that, considering the past eminent services of Mr. Kirkwood, his present aberration might well be overlooked; but since the *pariah* pack of native editors are determined not to let him rest in peace, as is manifest from the unearthly howl that has been in the usual unchristian spirit, raised about this unfortunate affair, as well as from the direct attack of that rabid body of sedition-mongers, which styles itself the Indian Association, His Altitude considers it proper to make an exhibition of his moral indignation for the benefit of all whom it may concern, and especially of His Altitude's trusty and well-beloved cousin the Secretary of State for India, who, though fast asleep, never snores loud enough to be heard from here—a distance of only thirteen thousand miles about.

3. It appears that the facts of this case may be shortly and sweetly “nutshelled” thus:—A native girl of the name of Boodhia, (not Miss Cass, be it noted) charged a certain person with having broken into her house during her temporary absence, and stolen certain things therefrom; that the case was in due course committed to the Sessions; that Mr. Justice Kirkwood (altogether a different personage from constable Endacott) who presided at the trial ordered a medical examination of the girl Boodhia's person in order to test whether or not she was the *virgo intacta*, which she pretended to be; that this order was duly carried out by a loyal and faithful Moslem Surgeon, who unexpectedly and to the intense chagrin of Mr. Kirkwood reported in favour of the girl; and that Mr. Kirkwood finding his own special theory thus blown up, very naturally lost his temper over the case and in sheer disgust acquitted the thief.

4. It is notorious that what the horns are to the buffalo, perjury is to the native, &c., that is common sense and law to the ordinary C. S. His Altitude the Panchananda is therefore clearly of opinion that the girl Boodhia had concocted a most wretched story of her house having been broken into in broad daylight, and thereby shamelessly defamed a most deserving body of men who go to compose the police force of this country, and whose ability in detecting and preventing crime is too well known to need public vindication. Indeed it appears to His Altitude that the girl by insinuating that life and property are not perfectly secure has laid herself open to a charge of preaching sedition, by rousing the disaffection of the people and thereby clearing the path of Russia's advance towards the gates of Herat.

5. It has been complained that the examination of the girl's person was irrelevant for the immediate purposes of the case. His Altitude will at once concede that, so far as the popular legal view of the matter is concerned, that was so. But it should be remembered that the immediate object is not always the sole object, and that what is irrelevant for one purpose may be perfectly relevant for others. It is obvious that the girl Boodhia had no business to be at Patna, rather than at, say, the Cantonment of Mhow; and it is quite within the range of possibility, nay probability, that Mr. Kirkwood, when he directed her examination, may have been thinking of the Contagious Diseases Act, in spite of Mr. Dyer; of the Regimental Circular in spite of the Parliament; and of the defence of the frontier in spite of Mr. Meredith Townsend. If these objects are, as they must be always, kept in view by every member of the exalted Service, for the sake of his daily (battered) bread if nothing else, it must, His Altitude hopes, be admitted that the examination ordered by Mr. Kirkwood was fully

relevant in the broader and more Imperial sense of the word. His Altitude the Punchananda is thus fully convinced that ample justification could be found for Mr. Kirkwood's conduct, only if one was seriously bent upon finding it.

6. The present matter, as in fact every other, has two sides. The native press, with its wonted unfairness, will, His Altitude is sorry to observe, never cease to impute unworthy motives, and has therefore held up only the dark side of the picture, leaving it to the fair Englishman and the *Pioneer* to point to the others. Nevertheless, His Altitude the Punchananda regrets that Mr. Kirkwood hastily, and in an unguarded moment, should have betrayed himself into an action which is thus liable to be misconstrued by these d—d niggers, who, certainly ought to be blown away, but that the present financial difficulty will not permit a *chittack* too much of gunpowder being spent for their behoof,—so emergent are the demands from Burmah and Tibet. (But that is neither here nor there.)

7. His Altitude the Punchananda is, however, satisfied that something should be done to allay the infernal howl that has been set up, though maliciously, and he will accordingly proceed to consider how the difficulty may best be solved, consistently with the approved traditions of the Imperial Service and the legitimate demands of the native community.

8. It seems to be impossible, in this fluctuating weather, to exactly ascertain the measure of punishment which should be meted out in the present instance; whatever may have to be done, must therefore be done by instalments. For the present, therefore, it ought to suffice that Mr. Kirkwood should be transported beyond the seas, of course, like other convicts at the public expense; and the application for leave, submitted by him will accordingly be utilised for the purpose, so that the mere payment, out of the public exchequer, of Mr. Kirkwood's passage home, may secure the ends of justice, until such time as he comes back to this country to receive the further punishment, which shall be awarded according to his deserts.

9. Doubts have been suggested in certain quarters as to whether or not Mr. Kirkwood will return to this country to receive the further instalments of his punishment. Without questioning the loyalty of an exalted officer like Mr. Kirkwood, His Altitude the Punchananda thinks it safer to make assurance doubly sure by taking the additional precaution of making an advance of Mr. Kirkwood's, passage-money back; the acceptance whereof will bind him to a formal contract to return and all possibility of cavil will be removed.

SOLVED accordingly,

That Mr. Kirkwood be transported beyond the seas, for the period for which he has applied for leave. All costs to be paid by Government.

That an advance of a sufficient sum of money, out of the public funds, be made to Mr. Kirkwood to cover the expense of his passage back to this country.

That all further punishment be reserved for consideration till Mr. Kirkwood's return.

And Punchananda, as in duty bound, do ever pray. Amen.

59. The *Som Prakash*, of the 23rd July, praises Mr. Mackenzie, Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces, for his new rules relating to the issue of passes under the Arms Act, and asks other Governments to follow his example in this respect.

The Arms Act in the Central Provinces.

60. The same paper says that it was wrong in saying in a previous issue (see Report on Native Papers for week ending 30th June, paragraph 46) that the two Deputy Magistrates of Bankoora have acquired landed property there.

A contradiction.

SOM PRAKASH,
July 23rd, 1888.

SOM PRAKASH.

NAVAVIBHAKAR
SADHARANI,
July 23rd, 1888.

61. The *Navavibhakar Sadharani*, of the 23rd July, says that one Kalipada Das has been recently fined Rs. 25 for smuggling liquor into Calcutta from the Budge-Budge outstill. The drunkards of Bhastara, in the Hooghly district, also used to smuggle wine into that village from outstills in the Burdwan district. It is also said that the wine-sellers of the Hooghly town, where liquor is dear on account of the existence of a sudder distillery, smuggle liquor into that town from the village outstills, and mix it with the distillery liquor. These facts do not certainly prove the correctness of Sir Stuart Bayley's view that the outstill system has prevented smuggling. If the outstill system has prevented smuggling, why is not that system introduced into Calcutta, where smuggling largely prevails?

DACCA GAZETTE,
July 23rd, 1888.

62. A correspondent of the *Dacca Gazette*, of the 23rd July, says that the outstill is working great mischief in Bikrampore, in the district of Dacca. Nearly 75 per cent. of the respectable people now drink wine, and the poorer classes too are drinking more largely than before. A poor man, who earns two annas a day, spends one anna in wine. Little children too are found to drink. Indeed, outstill liquor is literally ruining Bikrampore. The effects of this increased drunkenness are now manifesting themselves in increased crime and litigation. Witness the Munshigunge sub-division, where, in place of one Deputy Magistrate and one Munsif, there are now one Judge, two Deputy Magistrates (occasionally) and four Munsifs.

IV.—NATIVE STATES.

BANGABASI,
July 21st, 1888.

63. The *Bangabasi*, of the 21st July, has heard that the Viceroy has called for the papers relating to Bhopal affairs. This is encouraging, not because it excites any hope that Sir Lepel Griffin, if found guilty, will be punished, for it is a known article of British policy in India not to alter opinions already expressed regarding the proceedings of political officers, but because it implies respect for the *Amrita Bazar Patrika*, which has so persistently agitated Bhopal affairs. And the respect thus shown to the *Patrika* means respect for the whole native press, which will derive additional strength and influence therefrom.

If, again, this revision of Bhopal affairs by His Excellency leads to any reform of the political service in the Native States, the native press will have reason to think that its exposure of Sir Lepel Griffin's scandalous proceedings in Bhopal has not been in vain.

VI.—MISCELLANEOUS.

SAHACHAR,
July 18th, 1888.

64. The *Sahachar*, of the 18th July, referring to the decision given in the Amritasur shooting case, remarks as follows:—"Though Mr. Drewery has been sentenced to simple imprisonment only for a month, yet the Anglo-Indian editors are complaining that his punishment has been greatly in excess of his offence, and that a fine would have fully met the ends of justice. We are, however, of opinion that Mr. Drewery and the Anglo-Indian Judge and the jury who tried him should be feasted with the flesh of the man shot by Mr. Drewery, and that the editors of the *Englishman* and other Anglo-Indian papers should be invited to partake of the feast. As for the champagne that will be required at the feast, we are ready to supply it by selling our blood."

SAMAYA,
July 20th, 1888.

65. The *Samaya*, of the 20th July, referring to the suit which the Dowager Maharani of Burdwan has filed in the High Court, says that Sir Stuart Bayley

must be held responsible for the ruin which will inevitably overtake the Burdwan Raj, if the suit in question is allowed to progress. For it is His Honor who allowed the adoption of Baboo Banbehari's son, and thereby sowed seeds of litigation. It is not, however, late for His Honour even now to correct the mistake he has made. For if he cancels the adoption of Banbehari's son, the Burdwan Raj may yet be saved from the ruin which threatens it.

66. The *Education Gazette*, of the 20th July, referring to Mr. Caine's Parliamentary utterances regarding India, remarks as follows:—

Mr. Caine, M. P., on India.

EDUCATION GAZETTE
July 20th, 1888.

Mr. Caine is perfectly right in saying that the educated classes in India do not wish to see the subversion of English rule in this country. The educated Indians are, indeed, well aware that they have nothing to gain, and everything to lose, from the subversion of that rule.

Mr. Caine is also right in thinking that the demand of the educated natives for a larger employment in the public service of this country is a reasonable one. The demand is, in fact, the necessary outcome of 50 years of English education in the country. By employing the educated natives of India in the higher grades of the public service, Government may gain three objects, namely, the improvement of the administration, financial economy, and justice to those to whom justice is still due.

67. Referring to the imprisonment of the editor and the publisher of the *Chattal Gazette* newspaper, the *Sulabh Samachar and Kushdaha*, of the 20th July, says that the editors of mofussil papers in general are harshly dealt with by the district officials whenever they displease the latter by exposing their follies and foibles. These official magnates are given to avenging any offence, however slight, which may be given to them by any local print. The editors of vernacular newspapers should devise some means for stopping the oppressions which are committed upon them by fickle-minded mofussil hakims.

Mofussil newspapers.

SULABH SAMACHAR &
KUSHDAHA,
July 20th, 1888.

68. The *Sanjivani*, of the 21st July, learns from the *Evening News* newspaper that the *Pioneer* newspaper has received 50 thousand rupees as a bribe from the Nizam's Government for writing against Mr. Cordery and Colonel Marshall in connection with the Hyderabad mining scandals. So, the statement in the *Evening News* seems to say that it is in consideration of this bribe that the *Pioneer* which has all along espoused the cause of all Englishmen, not excepting such notorious Englishmen as Sir Lepel Griffin, is now writing against Messrs. Cordery and Marshall, and in favour of the Nizam's Government. And if the *Pioneer* does not establish its innocence in a court of justice, everyone will believe it guilty of bribery. The *Pioneer* should therefore at once bring its slanderers to justice.

The *Pioneer* newspaper.

SANJIVANI,
July 21st, 1888.

69. A correspondent of the *Dacca Prakash*, of the 22nd July, says that it is a misfortune of the people of Backergunge that both Mr. Savage, Magistrate, and Baboo Nandakrishna, Joint-Magistrate, have left the district at the same time. Enamoured as the people of Backergunge have been of both these officers for their judicial ability, devotion to duty, and love of truth, they feel their departure from the district most keenly.

Mr. Savage, Magistrate, and Baboo Nandakrishna Basu, Joint-Magistrate of Backergunge.

DACCA PRAKASH,
July 22nd, 1888.

70. The *Sarsaudhanidhi*, of the 23rd July, says that they greatly err who think that the 20 crores of Indians remain in a state of quiet subjection because of the presence in the country of one-and-a-half lakhs of Englishmen. There are, however, many Englishmen who actually hold this view, and

Indian loyalty.

SAR SUDHANIDHI,
July 23rd, 1888.

these Englishmen are therefore unwilling to punish English criminals in India, lest English prestige should suffer in any degree in consequence thereof. The fact is that the Indians are a loyal people, and it is their loyalty that makes them submit to English rule. It is a well-known fact that it was through the loyal help rendered to it by the great majority of the people of India that the English Government was able to put down the mutiny in 1857, and to re-establish its supremacy in this country. But native loyalty is diminishing and popular discontent is increasing on account of the operation of the following causes:—

1. Government's showing partiality towards its own religion.
2. Denial of justice to natives in cases between Europeans and natives.
3. Increased taxation, and the expenditure of the money raised by taxation for the benefit of Englishmen.

DACCA GAZETTE,
July 23rd, 1888.

71. A correspondent of the *Dacca Gazette*, of the 23rd July, makes the following remarks on native political agitation in this country:—"What will people,

Native political agitation.

who have no food to eat and no cloth to wear, gain by obtaining political rights? Will political rights bring to them the food for want of which they have been reduced to skeletons, and the cloth for want of which they have to shiver in the cold of winter? If the agitators really wish the welfare of their country, let them first try their best to keep the wealth of the country within itself by developing arts and manufactures. Let rich natives provide food for the country by establishing manufactories. When the natives cease to be dependent on foreigners for their subsistence, they will deserve a large measure of political independence. No Government listens to the demands of a weak people absolutely incapable of helping themselves."

ASSAM PAPERS.

SILCHAR,
July 16th, 1888.

72. The *Silchar*, of the 16th July, asks Baboo Nabakisor Sen, the new Deputy Inspector of Schools, Sylhet and Cachar, to re-establish the schools which were

Education in Sylhet and Cachar.

abolished by his predecessor in office, and to give by all means in his power an impetus to the cause of education in the educationally backward district of Cachar.

SILCHAR.

73. The same paper says that the cause of the accumulation of arrears in the office of the District Engineer, Silchar, is not, as the head-clerk of the office

The office of the District Engineer, Silchar.

says, the incompetence, physical and moral,

of the clerks of the office, but the numerical weakness of the office establishment. The arrears should be cleared off by the temporary employment of some additional hands in the office.

SILCHAR.

74. The same paper says that bribery has decreased in all the Government offices of Silchar, except one where it is increasing.

Bribery in a Government office at Silchar.

SILCHAR.

75. The same paper says that as the observance of strict economy in all its departments has become absolutely necessary for Government, it has become the

Public economy and how to effect it.

imperative duty of Government to employ more Bengali Inspectors of Schools on small pay, to abolish the sinecure posts in the police beginning with the Assistant Superintendent and ending with the Deputy Inspector-General of Police, and to drive out of the Public Works and the Postal Departments their highly paid and inefficient European officers, filling their places with competent natives on small salaries.

76. The same paper does not think that the Sudder tehsildar in Cachar is a man fit for his responsible office. He is of too gentle a disposition to be a fit tehsildar at the Sudder, which requires a strong man. He should, therefore, be transferred to his old place at Hoilakandi, where it is hoped he will do well. The Chief Commissioner of Assam should look to the matter.

SILCHAR
July 16th, 1888.

77. The same paper, says that cases of theft and dacoity are being heard of everywhere in the district of Silchar. Even the town of Silchar itself does not enjoy immunity in this respect. Gangs of budmashes are everywhere oppressing the weak and the poor. Baboo Jayachandra of the Silchar Police should look to the matter.

SILCHAR

CHUNDER NATH BOSE,

Bengali Translator.

BENGALI TRANSLATOR'S OFFICE,
The 28th July 1888.

[illegible]